Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1803. No. 833.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Handk'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
August 8.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
10 *o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.*

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
August 8.

FRESH SHOES.

S. CLARK
Has just opened a large parcel of Shoes,
Ladies kid with heels and fashionable ornaments,
Best black and colored morocco, with and without heels,
Misses kid and morocco,
Mens fine and coarse shoes,
Boys ditto ditto,
Childrens red morocco & leather pumps,
Stuff and other shoes of almost every description, which he is determined to sell cheap.
Also for cash,
Nankeens,
Silk and cotton Stockings, &c. &c.
August 8. d7t

For Sale
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
A few boxes Essence of Spruce, with directions how to make the Beer.
THOS. PATTEN.

For Sale,
The fast sailing BRIG
Evelina,

ready to receive a cargo; carries about 700 barrels; well found, in excellent order, and can be sent to sea with little expence. For terms apply to Wm. Hodgson, Esq. or
The Master on Board.
August 11. d3t‡

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing, new Sch'r
ALERT,
Azariah Smith, Master,
will sail on Sunday next: She has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will be a constant trader between this place and Boston. For Passage apply to the captain at M'Clean's wharf, or to
Josiah Faxon & Co.
Who have the following GOODS for sale,
38 bbls New England Rum,
57 bbls Beef,
47 bbls Boston Pork,
50 boxes dipt Candles,
40 boxes mould do.
30 boxes Brown Soap,
20 bbls prime Mackerill,
30 kegs James River manufactured Tobacco,
25 reams Writing Paper,
50 casks Rhode Island Lime,
ALSO,
A fresh and general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and Childrens SHOES, as usual, negro men's large coarse SHOES.
August 4. d2w

For NEW-YORK,
(A CONSTANT TRADER,)

The fast sailing Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
John Quandrill,
Master;
will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to
P. CARE, Union street.
Who has for Sale,
40 kegs Powder,
30 do. Ground Ginger,
30 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 bls. Shad,
50 do. Herrings, and
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.
July 25. d

For CHARTER,

(To a port in Europe without the Straits) the strong substantial SHIP
FAVORITE,
burthen three hundred hogsheads.
A. Henderson, & Co.
August 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

The new Schooner
UNION,
of Boston,
Samuel Hutchens,
Master,
burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of flour. Apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to
JANNEY & PATON,
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
90 *tons Plaister Paris.*
July 26. d

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
BELVIDERE,
lying at Thompson's wharf, burthen 157 tons. For terms apply to
Samuel Craig.
July 21. eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,
LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Fresh Teas of the latest Importation, Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.
To be Rented,
And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above. June 27. d

I wish to purchase
A few likely young Negroes,
for which a liberal price in cash will be given. For terms apply on board the schooner Industry, lying at Harper's dock.
G. BRANCH.
August 11. 3t‡

Molasses, Almonds, &c.
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses of a very superior quality,
Twenty frails fresh Almonds,
A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.
They have on hand,
24 hhds. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d proof,
100 bls. Pork,
40 do. brown Sugar,
Muscatel and bloom Raisins,
50 tons Plaister,
A few quarter casks
London particular Madeira Wine.
May 25. eo2w

For Sale,
An excellent MILCH COW.
Inquire of the Printer

Wanted Immediately,
AN OVERSEER.
A single man, who can come well recommended, to take charge of the Mount Washington estate, for the remainder of the year. Apply one mile this side of the Geo. Town Ferry.
Mount Washington,
July 20. 2aw2w

Wm. HARTSHORNE
HAS REMOVED
his store and counting room, to the south side of Kirk's wharf, lower end of Wolfe street.
He will sell or rent,
his store on Hooe's wharf, with the privilege of landing and shipping goods free of wharfage. The house is 75 feet long, 22 feet wide and two stories high, lined throughout, and granaries fixed on the 2d and 3d floors. Marine Insurance shares, Potomac shares, or lots in this town or its vicinity will be taken in payment.
For sale,
A three story Brick House in King street, next above Bennett and Watts's.
A small house, with a lot 28 feet front on Water street, adjoining Major Moncaster's. This lot is about 90 feet deep, has the privilege of an alley on the north side and east end. A number of lots in good situations in this town to sell or rent.
For sale,
Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar,
Fine and coarse salt,
Philadelphia and Swedish bar iron,
Plaister of Paris by the bushel or ton,
Indian meal, shorts, bran, rye meal, hay in bundles.
8th Mo. 5th. eo

Just received & for sale,
60 bls. of Beef and Pork, from N. York, of an excellent quality—*on hand*
Holland Gin, and a few hhds. and bls. of Sugar.
Kenneth Matheson.
August 4. eo3w

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
Fresh from Lisbon, in a short passage by the sch'r Rachel, Hacker,
A few boxes of excellent large Lemons; good English Walnuts.
Fresh Limes by the brig Lucy.
Excellent soft shell'd Almonds,
Do. Prunes,
Do. Raisins, by the box,
Do. Figs and Filberts,
Holland Gin, French Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit, Wine,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugar,
Salad Oil, Olives, Anchovies & Capers,
Gin cases empty and full, as may be desired,
A quantity of well cured Bacon,
Venison Hams,
Pork, (1 hog to the bl.)
Fish by the bl. &c. &c.
July 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber, at his store on Union street,
Large Lisbon Lemons by the box,
English Walnuts by the frail or pound,
Fine large Prunes and Figs,
Fresh Limes.
By the Little Poll, from New Providence,
30 doz. large, fine Pine Apples.
Excellent Phila. bottled Cyder by the barrel or bottle,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Almonds, Raisins,
With most of the Good Things of this life, if you will but Turn the Corner.
A. WILLIS.
July 16. d

A Warehouse to Let.
I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King street, adjoining the mansion house in which I live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to P. MARSTELLER.
June 2. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The TALE of MYSTERY having been received on Tuesday evening, with universal applause, it will on Saturday evening be repeated, after which it must be laid by at present, on account of necessary preparations for other new pieces.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, Aug. 13,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
For the first time in this Theatre, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, as performed at the Theatres London and Philadelphia, with distinguished applause, called

The TURNPIKE GATE.

To which will be added,

A TALE of MYSTERY,
A Melo Drame.

The MELO DRAME being new to the English and American Stages, it may be necessary to observe that in this species of dramatic composition, instrumental music is occasionally introduced during the pauses of the dialogue, with a view of heightening the effect, and aiding the expression of those passions which occupy the scene. On the English Stage it has succeeded beyond calculation, and is presented to the public of Alexandria, under the strongest impression that it will again contribute, in an eminent degree, to their rational pleasures.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.
Box 6s. Pitt 4s6.

☞ Subscribers are respectfully informed their tickets will be left at Mr Thomas's book store.

August 12.

Matthew Eaken

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep

ICE CREAMS

With all kinds of Confectionaries and Fruits.

in a BOOTH adjoining the THEATRE, during the time of performance this season.

August 9. e 6t

Public Sale.

On Monday 22d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the house of Mr. Wm. Wiggins, *in King street, between St. Asaph and Washington streets,*

The following Articles :
Viz.

1 Gold Watch and Chain,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Cream Ewer,
1 Feather Bed, Bedstead, and Bedding,
Mahogany Dining and Card Tables,
Looking Glasses, Windsor Chairs, & sundry other articles—part of the estate of the late Margaret Wilson, deceased.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 10.

For Sale,
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 22d of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

An elegant three story
BRICK HOUSE,
on King street, which has never been occupied. *Also,*

Four Lots of Ground on the same street. The above property is in fee simple, and clear of every incumbrance whatever.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Richard Lewis.

August 10. dds

Public Sale,

On Monday, the 15th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will positively be sold on the premises,

Those two Wooden HOUSES on the S. W. corner of Washington and King street, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet. For terms, &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or

Thos. Patten,
July 27. Auctioneer.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

"*Scribunt Carmina quæ legant Cacantes.*"

EVERY thing in this life is big with mirth or instruction, or both, if men had but the skill to find it out. Among the anti-federal writers there are few who do not afford instruction *of one kind*, if their readers could but find it : And perhaps there could not be a more appropriate illustration of that kind, than the comparison of the rattle snake, which instructs the hearer that it must either be kept off or crushed, under penalty of death.—Mirth they have rarely afforded ; we have never been tempted to laugh with them—very seldon to laugh even at them. Their dulness prevents the one, their mischievous tendency the other ; we cannot laugh at the most ridiculous object if we conceive it to be highly dangerous and mischievous. We might laugh at the awkward gambols of an ass run mad, while at a distance, but if we are within reach of its heels, our sensations are too serious for the indulgence of mirth.

An essay, however, has lately appeared, which for once lays claim to laughter ; because it is at once ridiculous enough to be laughed at on the strength of its absurdity, and too weak and foolish to be dangerous. Whatever the *benevolence* of the author may have intended, (for which we give him abundant credit) his execution has rendered it completely innoxious. —The muddiness of the head is often found to counteract the malice of the heart.

By some accident, foreign to our purpose to inquire into, perhaps by means of a scrap of paper round a dozen of segars, an ounce of tea, or a quarter of cheese, an extract from Longinus has fallen into the hands of that author, who has, probably from want of a bible, made a text of it, and upon that text preached a most comical sermon. It reminds us of an *elegant* song some years ago in vogue, but now with many other *good things* forgotten.

AUGHY PAWPAW in a pulpit stood,
He *preach'd a Sermon that was not good*,
He took his poor mother by the hood
And he randled her up in the corner.
Chorus.
Sing Aughy Pawpaw as you walking, yet, &c. &c.

This same gentleman quotes the opinion of Longinus in favor of democracy, without ever considering or inquiring whether Longinus was a statesman and political philosopher panegyrizing democracy as a government, and accumulating instances of its beneficial qualities, and among the rest the advantages it afforded to literature and cultivation of genius, or a mere critic and rhetorician, complimenting in a beautiful apostrophe the republic of *Athens*, under which he and many great men before him had become great and learned, and had flourished. The writer had better get some one to inform him who and what Longinus was ; which he himself will never learn from a translation, even with a commentary preface to it. And when he has learned those and all the circumstances attending them, we promise him he will (if he has "a hook in his head to hang an inference upon") see his error.

"*The great* LONGINUS! (exclaims this mighty man) thou exalted genius whose *mind dictated sentiments* which the learned of all ages *since thy works were promulgated* (as if they could before) have proudly quoted to substantiate *their principles.*"

Ti titum titum, titum titum ti.

What principles could they substantiate by his sentiments? Why none but those of criticism surely!—Whatever works he may have written, not one has come down to us but his treatise *De Sublimitate.* As well then might the author quote Burke on Rhetoric and Belles Letters, as Longinus, in a political discussion.

Does the writer know that that very same *great* Longinus, that *exalted genius*, (and a great and exalted genius indeed he was) left Athens, and became the tutor of Princes, the subject of Zenobia, Queen of the East, in whose service he died? We believe he does not !

Perhaps he does not know that mixed governments had not, at the time of Longinus been fairly tried; governments which, compared with pure democracy, might be called mixed, had existed, but they enjoyed only ephemeral existence. Cicero, who as a political and moral philosopher stands foremost of all antiquity, recommends a mixed government, in words which might be supposed to have reference to the British constitution, if he had not lived so long before it. His opinion he declares to be, "Esse optime constitutum Rempublicam, quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali, optimo, et populari, fit modice confusa." *That is, the best constituted republic, which is duly compounded with these three kinds—regal, aristocratic, and popular.* Tacitus even goes so far as to express his doubts of the practicability of forming such an Eutopian system of government. In short, in the days of Longinus there was only a choice between the two despotisms, that of the mob, and that of one man. The former throwing wide the gates of the temple of fame to more candidates, and being perfectly open to literature, which did not then dabble exclusively as it does now here in politics—a democracy was the ring for genius to run in. But does it follow that this is the case now, or that it always was the case ?

When Homer wrote his Iliad and Odyssee, Greece was a knot of little monarchies. Rome was not only a monarchy but a despotism when Virgil wrote. And Lucan composed his Pharsalia in time of Nero. Cervantes, Lopez de Vega, and Camoens wrote not in democracies. The constellation of genius which adorned France during the monarchy, and whose work will live forever, will surely stand in the scale against all the writers in the pure democracies in the world, put together. With respect to England less is to be said—because the has always had a sufficiency of democracy for all wholesome purposes. The criterion of which (and no stronger can be conceived) is that the house of Lords and Commons, and the state officers of every kind are abundantly filled with men risen, either by their grand fallacies, their follies, or their own industry, from the lowest order of society. It is no wonder then that it can boast of the greatest mass of the works of genius of any country that ever existed. The philosophy of Bacon laid the ground work of all true philosophy, that is conceded to him. Newton, Boyle, Mc Laurin, and Locke ; Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Butler ; the Pitts, Fox, Sheridan, Curren, Grattan, Flood, and Burke ; Hume, Robertson, Clarendon, and Henry—all these might be put out of the question, and have enough for the nation to boast of.

From what is to be seen one would rather be disposed to believe that democracies were rather unfavorable to the productions of genius, and it is generally apprehended that in the fury and injustice of their popular adjudications, not only many great men were wholly put down in Athens and other republics, but many of the works of their popular men were suppressed by capricious ignorance and unbridled fury. That there should be at one time in Athens but one noted orator besides Demosthenes, if it be true says nothing for the country ; if there were more, what a state for encouraging genius must that be, where they were all lost.—It is also extraordinary that so few of the works of the inimitable Demosthenes himself, have reached us.

But the writer no doubt means to bring the whole home to America : and in one respect he is right. Under a balefully growing democracy, every noisome literary weed that grows about its roots, is a writer ready made, and receives the shade of protection. In any other country a conviction of downright ignorance would be, in the court of literature, irrevocable sentence of death : But since democracy has had its swing (*pardonne Messieur*, we do not mean on a gallows) the most frequent the conviction of ignorance, the better for the man, for his character and for his pride. "*The worse luck now, the better another time,*" is an old gambler's saying—and the democrats being mostly gamblers, and not over well assorted in ideas on the subject of letters, conceive that the oftner their advocate fails in his efforts the greater chance he has to succeed ; and no doubt, on the common mathematical doctrines of chance, if they could be applied to the operations of intellect, the democrats would soon overwhelm their adversaries, since to use the gambler's language, they have always thrown out—and the chances would be much in their favor.

It is astonishing that men have no more pride, than to incur the risk of betraying ignorance, and to run directly into the mouth of scandalous detection. "The *sublime Longinus,*" says this writer, when, as applied to the subject of politics, he might as well say the sublime Homer, the sublime Shakespear, or the sublime Grey.

Whatever the people of Europe may believe of America being a democracy they will certainly think very little of its advancement in letters, if they form their judgement on works of our democratic writers, or if such fulsome fustian, as bloated bombast, as that to which we allude, shall be taken as a specimen of our national writing.

From the Nova Scotia Gazette.

THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING GOOD HAY IN RAINY WEATHER.

IN a country abounding with grass where the seasons are critical, help scarce and the hopes of the year depend much on saving the hay in good order; the inhabitants should spare no pains, or cost, to ascertain the surest and best mode of preserving their hay.

They ought not to reject the trial of such experiments, as offer any chance, or probability of success, respecting a subject so very important.

The failure of grass, in such a country as this, may be considered as a dispensation of Divine Providence for exercising the christian virtues : but when the grass has been most abundant, scarcity of hay becometh a direct charge against the inhabitants, for lack of knowledge, of industry, or of enterprize.

The last season was remarkable for the abundance of grass, and as remarkable for the great quantity of hay ever where spoiled and ruined ! insomuch, that many beasts suffered in the winter, and few, comparatively speaking, were fit (on the return of spring) for the marsh, the plough, or the dairy.

The loss might justly be imputed to the wet hay season ; but, whether that ought to be any longer an excuse, becometh now an interesting subject of enquiry, to be determined by experiment, if the people of Nova Scotia have spirit to make the trial.

The enquiry should extend to the properest time of cutting the grass, the qualities most essential to good hay, and the experiments to the surest means of making it good ; the trials to be made on a small scale, so as to ascertain the manner, without the loss of the *subject*, or the *labour* bestowed thereon.

In the business of hay making, the quantity of leaves upon a plant is a great desideratum, and it is well known, that as the seed forms, and advances to maturity, the leaves decay and fall off, the lowest pair turning yellow, falls first, and the others in swift succession, till only one pair remains on the stem of a ripe plant, then the stem also becometh sapless. Such hay yields little nourishment and is of little value.—Hence it appears the proper time for cutting hay is, when the bottom pair of leaves, throughout the field are turning yellow.

The chyle, blood, and flesh of herbivorious animals, and also their growth, depend on the fine juices, and sap of the herbage ; which ; in truth, give weight, colour and savour to the hay, those qualities are essential to good hay; which should therefore be cured, and preserved if possible as green as when growing.

On examination, it will be found, that sun and wind are the principal agents in diminishing the weight, and injuring the colour and savour of hay, by exhaling and carrying off the sap and fine juices, whereby the hay is rendered hourly of less value —yet many Farmers do not cut their grass, till half the leaves are fallen, will go on mowing 2, 3, or 4 days, nor offer to turn their grass until it be perfectly bleached on the upper side; and when turned, allow as much time to bleach the other side : and if in the mean time, heavy dews or rains fall, it must be turned, and bleached again and again, till quite spoiled, and the same labour repeated, if a little rain should have fallen on hay in cock.

Surely, if an enemy most knowing, and inveterate, had been employed to get in the hay, he could not have contrived to injure it more, could not more expose it to the chance of rain, or get it home in worse condition.

As much of our hay will be yearly exposed to heavy dews, and showers, is there any method of saving our hay in the rain ? To this, unbelief will be apt to answer in the negative ! But the evidence of facts deserve to be credited, till experiments shall have removed every shadow of doubt ! Take them in order as they happened.

1st fact. In the year 1763. Rain of long continuance set in before the hay was secured, the after grass rotten, and slippery, even hay, contained more or less stack heated to excess before six feet, this obliged the owner straddle about two feet high hogshead thereon, and to from the former stack and head, which was raised by stack rose, when at the eve was taken out, sticks laid sold top made with the w all ; the stack was very l in diameter, viz. the hogs and the hay laid out twe side, thus no part of the than six feet from the having no faith in his own have sold the whole stack ton—yet better, finer, never seen.

2d fact, was a stack built by farmer King at raised about 12 feet, the a bason, heavy rain appr mer was rallied on his fi be filled with water. H the hay was too dry and worse for a little rain ! that the rain would b stack would be wet to He rejoined briskly, wh mences, will it not expel or ten hours heavy ra stack was soon after to much, cooled off, & the h

3d fact, was Sedge, Windsor, just about spr ter nearly covered the c came to the marsh, beli of them having heard o proposed to try the sa this sedge ; a staddle wa prepared instead of the the centre hole, sixteen diately pitched on to th ter ran down on the pitched the hay. The stack was wetted to the eves, the bundle was ta over the whole, and a all, the company, disp suaded that the hay, infallibly rot. Yet t best of its kind in the

After these three fa pair. For should he be to rake, cart, and stack it may, by this mode, real good hay.

Whereas hay once well saved by sun and finest juices, being vol ed and gone before th expelled, and the hay sapless and inodorous be as unwholesome fo bread for man.

In making hay, th which merit the Far tention, namely ! To the leaves are most a obtain the greatest q Also to preserve all t ces of the grass ! Farmer may obtain same acre, and those the weight of the sa well as possible, by with all obtained at

Hay so preserved, ter and will flesh the than common hay

The Agent in all which rarifying th grass, causeth the sa its way (if not exce six feet) to the bol the outside of the st like a steam-engine superabundant sap o found in puddles, green or wet hay other Countries.

But if the stack out exceeding twelv hole ; such heated will discolour, perh

When hay has b of spreading it to d trust to the hollow which will cure i sap, Weight, colou

The trial may b with 4, 5 or 6 ton persons impressed such a subject ; or b to whom this commended, as em their province.

N. B. The fac proved by credible

Windsor, 15th.

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leaves are fallen, wil
3, or 4 days, nor offer
s until it be perfectly
upper side; and when
uch time to bleach the
in the mean time, bea
ll, it must be turned
n and again, till quite
he labour repeated, if
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my most knowing, and
n employed to get in
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ay will be yearly ex
and showers, is there
our hay in the rain?
ll be apt to answer
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order as they hap-

ear 1763. Rain of
in before the hay

was secured, the after grass was actually rotten, and slippery, every fork full of hay, contained more or less water, a large stack heated to excess before it was raised six feet, this obliged the owner to erect a staddle about two feet high, to place a hogshead thereon, and to pitch the hay, from the former stack around the hogshead, which was raised by rope ears, as the stack rose, when at the eves, the hogshead was taken out, sticks laid across, and a solid top made with the wettest hay over all; the stack was very high, and 27 feet in diameter, viz. the hogshead three feet, and the hay laid out twelve feet on each side, thus no part of the hay was more than six feet from the air: The owner having no faith in his own doings, would have sold the whole stack for 1 dollar per ton—yet better, finer, English hay was never seen.

2d fact, was a stack of English hay built by farmer King at Windsor, it was raised about 12 feet, the top hollowed into a bason, heavy rain approaching, the farmer was rallied on his fine bason, soon to be filled with water. He answered that the hay was too dry and would not be the worse for a little rain! It was re-urged that the rain would be heavy and his stack would be wet to the bottom.—He rejoined briskly, when the heat commences, will it not expel the water? Nine or ten hours heavy rain succeeded, the stack was soon after topped up, smoaked much, cooled off, & the hay was not injured.

3d fact, was Sedge, cut and cocked in Windsor, just about spring tides, the water nearly covered the cocks, the owners came to the marsh, believed all lost. One of them having heard of the first fact, proposed to try the same method with this sedge; a staddle was raised, a bundle prepared instead of the hogshead to form the centre hole, sixteen loads were immediately pitched on to the staddle, the water ran down on the head of him who pitched the hay. The man who laid the stack was wetted to the skin, when at the eves, the bundle was taken out, sticks laid over the whole, and a top made solid over all, the company, dispersed, firmly persuaded that the hay, being sedge, must infallibly rot. Yet that hay proved the best of its kind in the neighbourhood.

After these three facts, let no man despair. For should he be necessiated to cut, to rake, cart, and stack his hay in the rain it may, by this mode, be saved, and prove real good hay.

Whereas hay once wet, can never be well saved by sun and wind: because the finest juices, being volatile, will be exhaled and gone before the rain-water can be expelled, and the hay will be discolored, sapless and inodorous! Such fodder must be as unwholesome for cattle, as mouldy bread for man.

In making hay, there are two things which merit the Farmer's particular attention, namely! To cut the grass when the leaves are most abundant, thereby to obtain the greatest quantity of herbage! Also to preserve all the sap and fine juices of the grass! By such means the Farmer may obtain more leaves from the same acre, and those leaves nearly double the weight of the same leaves, cured as well as possible, by sun and wind; and with all obtained at less expence.

Hay so preserved, will keep much better and will flesh the fatting Bullcock more than common hay with oats, or potatoes.

The Agent in all this business is *heat*, which rarifying the internal air of the grass, causeth the same to expand, and force its way (if not exceeding the distance of six feet) to the bolt in the centre, and to the outside of the stack. Such heated air like a steam-engine carries out with it the superabundant sap or moisture, sometimes found in puddles, under stacks of very green or wet hay cured by this mode in other Countries.

But if the stack be made solid, or laid out exceeding twelve feet on each side the hole; such heated air, unable to escape, will discolour, perhaps fire the hay.

When hay has been wet by rain, instead of spreading it to dry, it is much better to trust to the hollow stack upon a staddle, which will cure it so as to preserve its sap, Weight, colour and smell.

The trial may be made in a small way with 4, 5 or 6 tons of hay, by intelligent persons impressed with the importance of such a subject; or by agricultural societies, to whom this mode is strongly recommended, as emminently pertaining to their province.

N. B. The facts here stated, can be proved by credible persons on oath.

Windsor, 15th. June, 1803.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

The phalanx in the north tremble at the approach of our great election. The Chronicle of Boston, in bitter mood, deprecates the event. Already hath that quintessence of Democracy proclaimed the fears of its supporters. Ere the Federals could intimate their choice, the Chronicle announces *Pinckney* and *King* for the higest honors of our country, while, like sir Fretful Plagiary choaking with mortification, it attempts to laugh at its own dread. This looks well—for when strength and courage are on the wane, we find solace, in contumely.

The same publication, in announcing the death of Callender, triumphantly asks, "What will the *Feds* do now." This *witty and severe sarcasm*, is enough to conjure up an host of scribblers—but they are not wanted; nor should we have made a comment thereon, were it not to return our defective title to the apostate, and, to place him in his *past* and *happiest* station. Sounding the tocsin of faction, and reviling that government, whose lenient arms received the proscribed ingrate.——Was not this done, Demo's, all for you?

From NEW-YORK, August 9.

"A most dreadful fever has been bro't into this city from St. Domingo, and our citizens are precipitately flying in all directions, and doubtless a total stop will be put to all business.

"In this situation of things we shall quit the city with the throng."

The Editor of the National Ægis has heretofore given his testimony in favour of the justice of the British cause, in their renewal of hostilities with France, from an examination of the papers communicated to Parliament by the King. In his last paper he examins the French manifesto, relative to the same subject, from which he is confirmed in the opinion he had already formed; and as the result of of his investigation, he says—"The treaty of Amiens may be considered as an armistice, which was first broken by the French; and the renewal of hostilities, as a continuation of the old war, rather than the commencement of another,"—He considers himself as insulated from his "Republican" brethern in maintaining his position. But he says, "if to be a republican, it is necessary, on every occasion, to become a partizan of France, and to follow them with admiration through all the mazes of their revolution, from tyranny to anarchy, and from anarchy back to despotism, the editor is then ready to acknowledge he has no claim to the character he has assumed."

Salem paper.

The following articles are extracted from London papers to the 12th June, received on Monday by the British Packet:—

London, June 6.

Mr. Pitt's abandonment of the present ministry is no longer doubtful. Yet the manner in which it was announced, was not bold. He did not chuse to go the length of a direct censure of his Majesty's ministers in his vote—but that unwillingness to enter into any minute examination or discussion of their conduct, an unwillingness from which an inference was perhaps wished to be drawn—that such a discussion would only serve to drag into broader day the errors of their conduct; that remnant of a feeling of former friendship declared to be struggling, but struggling necessarily with a sense of public duty, was a more cruel censure upon their conduct than a positive vote in favor of Col. Patten's resolutions. The house, we believe, felt that Mr. Pitt's conduct was uncandid for we did not hear him cheered once during his speech. Lord Hawkesbury, on the contrary affected every one who heard him, by the mixed manliness and feeling with which he disdained to accept the compromise offered by Mr. Pitt. He bore the defection as a man, but he also felt it as a man. Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and the whole house cheered him repeatedly. It may seem rather a strange assertion—but we confess that we think the event of Friday's debate, so far from weakening, will strengthen Mr. Addington's Administration.

Admiral De Winter has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with his squadron with all possible expedition.

Official notice has been sent from the the Batavian Government to our Post Office, that the communication with this country must be at an end, as they are no longer permitted to send the mails.

June 10.

We stated on Wednesday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yesterday we mentioned a report which had reached us, of the enemy being also on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yesterday, of the former place (which belongs to his Britannic majesty) having been taken possession of by a republican force on the 2d inst. and that a strong detachment was at the same time in full march towards Hamburgh. These proceedings, it is scarcely necessary for us to observe, are a part of the system adopted by France for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Prussia, it is said, without taking any part whatever in the contest, will content herself with forming a cordon of observation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Russia, the same accounts state, are prepairing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality.

Hamburgh, May 31.

I have but just time to inform you, that about an hour ago two estafelttes reached this place from Berlin: the one addressed to the Prussian Minister, the other to the Senate of Hamburg. The contents of the dispatches are authentically stated to be, that a convention has been concluded between the mediating Ministers, having for object the security of the Hanseatic cities, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, and the rest of the North of Germany, from all hostile invasion. The Electorate of Hanover seems to be left to its own fate. The French Minister Lafret was present at this important negociation at Magdeburg; and the Prussian army, which is to protect the North of Germany is now under review, and encamped near Magdeburg and its environs. Its force amounts to 30,000 men, who will be out under the command of General Blucher. The King of Prussia has positively declared to France, that the shutting of the Weser and Elbe would give an entire death blow to the maratime commecre of his dominions; and that if matters should ever come to such extremity, his majesty is determined, if garrisons are to be placed in the Hanseatic cities, to suffer none but Prussians.

A letter from Capt. Pelor, dated Bordeaux, June 9, says——"60,000 French troops have marchtd to take possession of Portugal—but Spain has *refused* them a passage through their country."

By capt. Thomas, arrived at New York from St. Johns, (N. B.) we are informed, that he went into Holms's Hole, on the 4th inst. where he spoke ship Juno, of Boston, just arrived from Cape Francois, having on board General Rochambeau, who had made his escape from the Cape.

This news was obtained from the Pilot, who saw Rochambeau.

(Mer. Adv.)

The *Lichen Icelandicus* has been some years in considerable repute on the continent, as a remedy in pulmonary complaints and as a restorative in diseases of exhaustion. A Russian has lately obtained a patent for making bread of it.

Just received and for Sale,
Per the schooner John, captain Tupman,
Large Sweet Oranges.
Likewise, first quality Cyder Vinegar for pickles, a few quintals old Dumb Fish, a parcel of Smithfield Bacon Hams, R. Island Cheese, a few boxes excellent Lemons, and a general assortment of
Groceries, Fruits & Nuts.
A. WILLIS.
August 13. d

FLAX SEED.
The highest price given for Flax Seed.
A. Smith & Son.
(a 5 d)

For Sale,
A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman. Enquire of the Printer.
August 3. d

St. Andrew's Society.
The members of the St. Andrew's society are hereby notified to attend a stated quarterly meeting of the society, to be held at Gadsby's tavern, on Tuesday the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
James Towers, Sec'ry.
August 13.

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscriber,
Claret in casks, Do. in cases of 2 and 4 dozen, } *Vintage* 1798.
Madeira Wine per pipe,
A few hogsheads draught Porter,
One packadge of Knives and Forks, plated handles. *Also,*
Turks Island, Cadiz, and Ground Allum } SALT,
Plaister of Paris, mould and dip'd Candles.
William I. Hall.
Merchants Wharf
Aug. 13. d3te06t

Lost Yesterday,
A Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing a five dollar Bank Bill, and sundry receipts, and the schooner Peggy's, of Baltimore, Coasting Licence, myself master. I will give ten dollars reward if the finder will please to deliver it to Mr. Jacob Fortney, or myself on board the schooner, laying at Col. Hooe's wharf.
JACOB CURTIS.
August 13. 3t

By Authority.
SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
TO BUILD
A Catholic Cathedral Church,
In the City of Baltimore.

1	Prize of			20,000
1	do.			10,000
2	do.	5000	are	10 000
5	do.	1000		5000
10	do.	500		5000
25	do.	200		5000
200	do.	100		20,000
200	do.	50		10,000
200	do.	25		5000
2500	do.	20		50,000
4000	do.	15		60,000
1st dr. tic't af'r		2000		500
1st	do.	4000		500
1st	do.	6000		500
1st	do.	8000		500
1st	do.	10,000		500
1st	do.	12,000		500
1st	do.	15,000		500
1st	do.	18,000		500
1st	do.	20,000		2000
1 last drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,				4000

Having a Blank to its Number.

7154 Prizes, 210,000
13846 Blanks—*not 2 to a prize.*

21000 Tickets at 10 dols each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and *thirty days* after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per cent.* Such prizes as shall not be demanded within *twelve months* after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Managers.
Right Rev. Bishop *Carrol,*
Rev. *Francis Beeston,*
Messrs. *David Williamson,*
Robert Walsh,
Chas. Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
F. I. Mitchell,

☞ Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the store of T. L. Washington and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.
August 13. zaw

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

Robert and John Gray
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
—CONSISTING OF—
Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that those circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt.—When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease, by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West-India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S
Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief.—Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'e Anti Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced evey one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it,

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life,

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dissentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Specific Drops for Deafness,

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters,
faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfeits, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvey, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

June 13. tfw

ALEX. SMITH and SON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the brig RACHEL, from IRELAND,
5 boxes well laid in
IRISH LINEN,
Some excellent Irish PORK in hhds. and bls. a few hhds.
IRISH OAT MEAL,
and 30 dozen THREAD HOSE, which they will sell low for Cash.

July 28. eo

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has become a residenter of this town where he professes the following branches in the art of Painting and Drawing. Portraits in Oil and Crayons, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Free Masons Aprons on Silk or Leather and other implements belonging to the craft. *Also*, Stands of Colours for Regiments and Companies painted and decorated in the most elegant manner.

GILDING

Executedin the best manner.

N. B. Signs for country merchans, inn keepers, and others executed in such a manner that they may be carried to any distance without danger of injury and with very little trouble, on the most moderate terms.

DRAWING.

HE will open a school for teaching young ladies Drawing and Painting in water colours and crayons, as soon as a sufficient number subscribe. He will also punctually attend on ladies who wish patterns drawn for Tambouring, Embroidery, Toilet Tables & other Needle work.

Apply at his lodgings in Water street, nearly opposite the Vendue Store and first door south of Col. Hooe's.

F. KEMMELMEYER.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business. June 27. eo

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber's negro BEN, absconded about the first of June. He is a tall fellow, I believe more than six feet high, about 30 years of age, has a strong voice, cross eyed, of a yellowish complection, long hair which he ties; as he was formerly the property of Charles Lee, Esq and lived in Prince William County, near Dumfries, it is probable he is lurking about that neighborhood, being related to the Negroes at Neabsco Furnace, as well as those at Mr. Lee's quarters. Whoever will deliver him to the subscriber, to Mr. Thomas Allison, or lodge him in jail, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

William Rogers.

Fairfax County,
August 9. eo3'

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of King and Columbus streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES
EAST INDIA GOODS,
consisting of

Gautipore Sannahs,		Allibad Emerty,	
Seenpore Baftahs,		Mugga Mamoody,	
Lucipore,	do.	Beerboon Gurrahs,	
Chittabully	do.	Barrapooty,	
Brown	do.	Bandanna Hhfs.	

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 1. eo

Brum's
Patent Teeth Extractor,

By means of which the operation of tooth drawing is rendered infinitely easier, safer, and more expeditious than by any other method hitherto discovered.

The subscriber having purchased the *Exclusive Right* to the use of the above instrument, for the district of Alexandria, offers his services to those who may need assistance in that line.

CHARLES DOUGLASS.

Harper's wharf, Prince street,
August, 1. eo4w

United States of America,
Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, May Term, 1803.

Under a Decree of the said Court, we the Commissioners will expose to public sale, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 19th day of August next,

That valuable and extensive
FARM,

called Mount Salus, alias Millthorpe, lying in Fairfax county, on Difficult and Wolfe Trap runs; containing by deed 550 acres, and by survey 673 acres. The mansion house is on a high, healthy and agreeable situation, convenient to which are springs of good water. The house is 40 by 18 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a nine feet passage and stair scae, 2 brick chimnies, with a fire place to each room, a piazza the whole length of the front, a cellar 40 by 18, walled with stone and divided into two apartments. There are several small buildings, near the mansion house and garden. There are, also, a valuable merchant and grist mill, saw mill, distillery, miller's house and overseer's house. The mill house is 40 by 30, two story high, half the lower story of stone, the other part of wood, and covered with shingles. There are one pair of Burr and one pair of Cologne stones, three bolting cloths almost new, one screen, all now in use in manufacturing wheat and grinding grist. The still house 40 by 30, one story high, walls of stone and shingled roof, the floors planked, the upper laid for malting grain, and troughs fixed round the whole house constructed to carry water to every vessel which may need it. Three stills and one boiler can be worked to advantage in the said house. The waters of Wolfe Trap, on which the mill and saw mill stand, are constant streams. The situation for country customers, or purchasing wheat, is exceeded by none in the county or neighbourhood, not being more than 17 miles from Alexandria or George Town, where there are excellent markets for country produce of every description, and about 19 miles from Washington. The land is fertile and productive, and the soil well adapted to receive improvement from the use of plaister of Paris. There are upwards of 1000 pannels of fence on the land, and about 160 or 170 acres of well timbered land belonging to the tract. There have been nearly 20 acres of timothy made, lying on Wolf Trap and Difficult runs; 50 acres more may be made at a small expence. This farm enjoys many natural advantages, which are unnecessery for us to mention, it being taken for granted that every person wishing to buy such property will avail themselves of an opportunity of viewing the premises, previous to the day of sale, capt. James Wiley, residing near the land, will shew the premises, and also a plat of the survey, which is left with him for the information of those concerned.

The title papers will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
James Wiley,
Jas. Douglass.

July 19. eods

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